MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

Vol. III. Winthrop, (Maine,) Friday, July 10, 1835. No. 23.

182C 19

The Maine Farmer
IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price $2 per annum if paid in advance. $2,50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, *post paid*, to WM. NOYES & Co.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1835.

Butter.

This article so necessary to all mortals who are blessed with good appetites, is, and probably always will be in good demand, and it is of the utmost consequence that our dairy women be unceasingly vigilant and careful in their management.

The operation of its manufacture is simple, but neatness, care and industry are absolutely essential. Some specimens received from Mrs. T. Snell of this town, prove that we have those among us who understand the business thoroughly. Some others in his vicinity whom we could mention, also take a laudable pride in making a first rate article of this kind, and who are examples worthy of imitation by some, who bring a substance to market swetting in its own buttermilk, and apparently shedding tears of shame for its sluttish appearance.

Fattening Hogs on Apples.

MR. E. HOLMES:—In my communication of 1834 I described my mode of fattening swine upon apples. I will now state the result of my experiment. I last year fattened an old hog and two pigs, upon apples, with 14 bushels of oat and pea meal, and 1 bushel of Indian meal only. I began to feed them about the tenth of the 8th month, and they were in rather poor condition. I fed the pigs about 3 mo. and they weighed at 7 months old, 113 and 125. The hog I fatted about 4 months, and when he was about 19 months old he weighed 415, and the leaves weighed 34 lbs. and 10 oz. PAINE WINGATE.

REMARKS.—Our readers no doubt recollect Mr. Wingate's statements of his experiment in fattening hogs with apples, last year. If not, they will find them in vol. 2d No. 37, of the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Wingate is a practical Farmer—is one of the society of Friends, and like most of that highly respectable class, an exact observer of things. According to some of his experiments, he concludes that the fattening of Hogs in our section of the country unless a person has slops, apples, and such cheap food to give them, is a money losing business—or in other words, keeping Hogs upon corn and potatoes alone, will bring your pork to about ten cents per lb., whereas if you have an abundance of slops, and food of that kind, it will reduce the cost of pork to a much less sum, and make it much more profitable. Mr. W. brought us a piece of the Hog mentioned above, and fattened as he described in a former paper. It was of as good a flavor and of as so id a texture as any pork we ever saw. In the thickest part it measured 5 inches of clear fat. Communities are slow in changing their habits and opinions, and especially farmers. Many even now, notwithstanding the experiments which have been tried by acute and observing men will not believe that apples were made for any thing but apple sauce and cider. And many very worthy men have resisted the march of the Temperance cause because they would have to sacrifice their orchards. And others in their zeal to do away the evils of excessive drinking, have actually cut down their trees. Now we say the more orchards, other things equal, the better.

Apples are as valuable for stock and even more so, as for men. Sheep like them. Cattle will fatten upon them, and pork can be made more expeditiously and economically, by them and we would therefore say to all farmers. If you have a good orchard take care of it.—If you have a poor one make it better.—If you have none at all, set out one as soon as possible.

Review.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHRDIST, *or an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit of all climates adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their history, modes of culture, management, uses, &c., and the culture of Silk, with an appendix on vegetables, ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. By William Kenrick.—Second edition, enlarged and improved.—Russel, Odiorne & Metcalf, Boston, pp.* 418, 12 *mo.*

The above is the title of a book which we have heretofore spoken of, and recommended to the attention of our readers, or those of them who have any desire to cultivate fruit or ornamental plants. Mr. Kenrick is the propietor and cultivator of an extensive Garden and Nurseries in Newton, near Boston; and his book is one, from which we have derived much valuable information. We therefore do not hesitate to again recommend it to all those who wish for information on the subjects upon which it treats, especially as the second edition is much enlarged, and many important additions have been made. That it is entirely faultless, we do not say, for who ever yet wrote a book which some fastidious mortal or carping critic could not find fault with? Especially if they thought *snarling* was a mark of spirit or wisdom. The cultivation of fruit, or indeed Horticulture in its largest sense however perfect it may be in some particular districts of our country, has not yet begun. Take the great mass of our cultivators of the soil, men even of intelligence,—who plough and sow and reap, who have orchards, and a spot of land well cultivated too, called a garden, take them we say as a body, and how many of them have ever thought of looking into the principles of the science which they in part practice, or who have enquired if there were other or better fruits and vegetables than what are found in their own neighborhood? You will find the number exceedingly few indeed. The book in question is destined to become a powerful coadjutor with others, in doing away this state of things, by leading those into whose hands it falls to a more critical enquiry, and to a desire of improving in those branches of culture of which it treats. A more particular view of it may not be amiss to our readers.

The work commences with an introduction touching upon the following subjects, viz: Climate—Modern or Landscape Gardening—Utility of fruits—New varieties—Modes in which they are produced—Decline of the old varieties—Of the growth of Trees and Plants—Transplanting—Propagation—Innoculating—Grafting—Fruitfulness—Pruning, Noxious Insects.—On the subject of Climate (a subject which is at present receiving the attention of some of our practical farmers,) he has some very judicious remarks, and as he has introduced some comparative views, we insert the section entire.

SECTION 1.—CLIMATE.

The Territory of the United States comprehends the vast middle section of North America, and is principally included in the best part, or southern half section, of the temperate zone; with a climate one of the most favored, and a soil the most desirable on earth. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico, and the confines of the equatorial regions, and the Lat. of 24 deg. to the Lat. of 48 deg. and the British possessions on this side of the Atlantic. Southwest is Mexico; and on the West, and looking towards Asia, it is bounded by the shores of the Pacific Ocean; and on the North by the Lat. of 54 deg. and the possessions of Russia.

The climate of the Atlantic States has been generally characterised as variable and inconstant. These sudden changes are caused in a great measure by the conflicting winds, which blow alternately from the opposite points—the sources of extreme heat and of excessive cold. Those especially from the southeast, and south, bring alternately, clouds charged with sultry vapors, or storms of rain, or the fiery particles and intense heat which they have inhaled in the equinoctial regions. While the winds from the northwest are not only dry, but coming over the enormous mountains, covered with ice and snow, and from the immense frozen territories which stretch towards the Arctic regions, and thence westward, and from the great icy ocean towards the pole, they imbibe, at certain seasons, a degree of cold the most piercing and intense. The adverse winds bring by turns, and often by sudden changes, the heat of the tropical, or the extreme cold atmosphere of the polar regions.

The disastrous effects of these sudden changes from heat to cold during the spring, appear to be much more sensibly experienced in the States of the South, than in those of the North. For in the latter States, the frozen earth at its surface, is for the most part protected during winter, at the freezing point, by the usual covering of snow. Vegetation slumbers profoundly secure, immured in our winters so intensely cold, and so fortunately prolonged—nor awakes till the danger is past.

The climate of our country, in regard to its capacity and vegetable productions, is not to be estimated by the measure of its distance from the equator, nor the average temperature of the *winter*, or even that of the *year*—but rather by the *mean heat of the summer, and its duration.* For while the average temperature, or *heat of the year*, is greater at Rome, and at Marseilles, than at Cambridge Mass. the *average heat of the summer months may be nearly equal*, since the *mean of the greatest heat* at Cambridge exceeds that of Rome by 11 deg.—and that of Marseilles by 8—the mean of our greatest summer heat being 97; though 100 and over, in some summers, is not with us uncommon.

From the average of the observations which have been made in 20 cities on the Continent of Europe, the climate of America has been compar-

ed. And the proportion of rain which annually falls is two-fifths *greater* with us than with them, or as 50 inches to 30. Yet our rainy days are annually, from a fourth to a third *less* in number, than with them, or as 85 or 90 days of rain with us, to 122 with them. The rain with us descending in profuse showers, and often in torrents, with tremendous lightning and thunder. While on the other hand, the number of our fair days, or days of sunshine, in the year, is double that of the 20 cities of Europe, or as 130 bright days with us, to 64 with them. In this respect our climate is doubly blessed, in our serene skies, and our more perpetual and brilliant sunshine.

The climate of a country is variously modified by its situation in regard to mountains and to the ocean. The temperature of the climate on our extensive Atlantic coast, differs considerably from those parts of Europe and of Africa, which lie in corresponding latitudes. In like manner, the climate of our country will be found continually varying as we advance longitudinally, from its eastern shores.

It has also been observed, that within the temperate zones, the *western coasts* of continents, and large islands, are found to possess a higher mean temperature than the *eastern coasts*. Our climate, on the shores of the Atlantic, must, therefore, correspond nearly with that of the eastern coasts of China, Japan, and Chinese Tartary, and the islands on its coast. And the climate of our country which bounds on the Pacific, may correspond nearly with that of Europe on the coasts of the Atlantic, in the corresponding latitude.

Elevation above the level of the ocean, has the same effect in lowering the mean temperature, as an increase of latitude. Mons. De Candolle has ascertained, by experiments on some mountains in France, that the elevation of 180 or 200 yards affects the mean temperature, in the same proportion as a degree of latitude to the north, on that same meridian; and in a smaller proportion for any increase of height.

The growth of trees and plants, in rich moist soils, and in warm and protected situations, is not only unusually rapid, but is also prolonged to a very late period in autumn, or until suddenly arrested by frost; and the immature wood of a forced growth being tender, is the more liable to be killed by early frosts and by winter.

On the other hand, those trees and plants which grow on dry and stony or sandy soils, and on the open plains, and on the hills which are most of all exposed to cold winds, the wood completely matures in due season; and such trees are found to suffer least of all from early and destructive frosts, and from winter.

Delicate trees and plants, the natives of southern climes, become more hardy, and more capable of supporting the northern winters, by being planted on the north sides of buildings and in their shade. Their growth being thus modified, the exposure to the most intense degree of cold, in such situations, is more than compensated by the protection which is thus afforded to the plants during winter, from the pernicious, and far more destructive rays of the sun.

More delicate shrubs or plants, may be protected by being surrounded by a thin covering of straw. They may also be protected by a few inches of litter placed around their trunks, and over their roots. Moss from the meadows, or evergreen boughs, being more incorruptible, are to be preferred for delicate plants. For it has been lately announced, as an important fact, that the destruction of delicate plants which is sometimes occasioned by winter, is caused by the alternate freezing and thawing of the earth at its surface—that death commences at the *surface*, which this protection will prevent.

The finest fruits of the tropics, when cultivated in countries remote from the equator, lose their good quality and sweetness. In the climate of England, we are assured from undisputed testimony, that the finest peaches of America prove "*worthless*." Even those which confessedly, travellers with us, so much admire, with but two exceptions, prove good for nothing in their hostile climate, not coming to their full maturity and excellence, even on the walls to which their cultivation is confined. Fifty American kinds were contained in their garden, at Chiswick, at the time their account was written. [See Pom. Mag. No. 54. Also, Cat. Lon. Hor. Soc. for 1826.]

The *Pavies* particularly, are there denounced, generally; while in warm countries they are preferred to all others.

Some of the finest apples of America, and of Italy, seem also in that country to have shared a like disastrous fate—and the *Pomone Finale*, or *Mela Carla*, which in the climate of Italy, is reputed to be the finest apple in the world, proves in open culture, in England, but an ordinary fruit, as their writers assure us.

The reverse of this is also true, and many fruits of the north will be found to depreciate, when cultivated in a warmer latitude. And the *White Moscow* or *Astracan*, which by the celebrated M. Christ, is described as a fruit so very extraordinary, "*in a suitable situation and climate, which is not under* 49 deg. *of polar elevation.*" The fruit is pronounced but at mediocrity at Paris, and with us proves an indifferent fruit. And many of the fruits, the natives of England, and of other northern countries, and of high reputation there, have proved but ordinary when brought down to our own latitudes, and compared with our own fruits, and those of climates equally favored with us.

The Cherry tree, the Pear, the Apple, and many other kinds, when carried within the tropics, become unproductive or barren, or the fruit worthless.

The olive and the vine may indeed grow within the tropics; but we are assured they produce little or no fruit, except in the mountainous elevations.

The cereal varieties of grain, the annual plants and productions, those most necessary to the subsistence of man, have by him been acclimated from the borders in the tropics, to very high northern latitudes.

Man himself has become habituated to all climates. The horse, the most noble of animals, and the ox, the most useful, seem, under the guardianship of man, in some measure, alike constituted. The horse and his rider traverse the earth, from the burning deserts of Sahara, to the frozen regions of Siberia, and the boundaries of the Arctic circle.

(To be continued.)

For the Maine Farmer.

Northern Shepherd.

The book lately published by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, with this title, contains much valuable matter, and particularly in those parts of it which treat of the management and diseases of Sheep with the cures of the same.

As this work is before the public under the authority of the Agricultural Society, whatever it contains, which may tend to misdirect public opinion, should be corrected. The intention of the subscriber is to confine himself to the correction of a very mistaken view of the Dishley breed of Sheep, compared with the Merino breed.

The Dishley breed of Sheep has been introduced into this country at a great expense, and has been highly approved of in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and should not therefore be hastily condemned.

With due deference to those of the Committee who prepared this comparison, it does appear from the Vote of the Society, that its object was (thro' its Committee) to ascertain "*the best breeds of Sheep and the mode of improving them.*" Would it not then have been better, and more consistent with this vote, to have described the character and qualities of each breed noticed, and to have left it to the judgment of individuals to make their own selection. The course the Committee have taken tends to depreciate a breed of Sheep in high estimation in the first agricultural country in the world, and to check important experiments, which might prove beneficial to this country. It is very remarkable that the British depend almost entirely *on the importation of Merino wool* for the manufacture of the finest broad cloths, and give their attention to other breeds which are *more profitable.*

It is well known that the rage for Merino Sheep had nearly swept the country of what was called the "native or common breed." Aware of the consequences, the subscriber pursued a course that would secure to the farmers a breed *better* suited for domestic use than the Merino.

Having previously sold his Merino flock, he bought of Col. Jacques of Charlestown, a Ram and Ewe lamb of the Dishley breed, with long and fine wool, and selected twenty Ewes of the Merino breed, intending by this cross, to improve the *shape* and *constitution of the Merino breed of Sheep*, and add to the fineness of the wool of the Dishley.

The following facts will show what benefits has been derived from this cross, and will prove that the Merino breed of Sheep will not compare with the Dishley for *profits*, notwithstanding the Merino wool is finer.

In comparing the few sales of the Dishley and its cross, with the prices of the *well washed* Merino wool, there is no great difference.

Col. Green of Winslow, had an offer of 55 cts. per lb. for the wool of his pure flock.

In 1831, the wool from this cross was sold for 60 cents, when well washed Merino wool sold from 60 to 65 cents.

The purchase of such wool by Mr. S. C. Whittier averaged 62 1-2.

In 1833, from the same flock with the sales of 1831, the wool was sold for 41 1-2 cents per lb. and well washed Merino wool on the Sheep's back sold for 45 1-2 cents at the same date.

Thus far the value. It is proposed now to furnish the evidence of the greater quantity of wool from the Dishley and the cross of it, than from the Merino.

Col. Reuben Green had a Dishley Buck weighing, in health 300 lbs. which gave of wool at one shearing	8 lbs
3 Ewes gave	18 lbs
Joseph Pillsbury, Esq. on the Thorndike farm in Jackson, has under his care 1000 Sheep, whole or in part Saxon, which on the average yield to the fleece	3 lbs
Dr. Bates of Norridgwoc, has a flock of 52 Merino and some half blood Saxon and Merino. The average weight of a fleece	3 1-3 lbs
Mr. Allen Lambard of Augusta, has a flock of 130 Merinos, part Saxon. The average weight of a fleece in his flock	3 lbs
Mr. Moses Taber has a flock of Merinos mixed with the Saxon. Before he had a Buck of the mixed breed he has sheared from Rams of the Saxon breed from 6 to 10 lbs. no average of his flock.	
Mr. S. C. Whittier has made extensive purchases of Merino wool, and the average of the fleeces, well washed on the sheep's back does not exceed	2 3-4 lbs
Dutchess County, New York. This County furnishes the largest quantity of the best quality of Merino wool. From a source that may be relied on, in very extensive sales, the average weight of a fleece of well washed wool on the sheep's back does not exceed	2 1-2 lbs
With a loss in cleansing of about 30 per cent.	
The Northern Shepherd, page 128, states the average weight of Merino fleeces at	3 1-2 lbs

This weight of 3 1-2 lbs. as an average, exceeds the weights stated from various sources, and ought not to be considered as the average to be used in the comparison between the Merino and the Dishley with its cross. It is not intended to dispute the fact, that the writer of the note, had himself or knew of some sheep, that gave this average weight of 3 1-2 lbs., but it is a well known fact that *weight may be added* to a fleece, through an increase of yolk, by leaving the sheep 15 or 20 days after washing, before they are sheared. This will at once account for the excess in weight over all other flocks mentioned. However this may serve the sellers, it is surely injurious to the purchaser, who has to

cleanse the wool (of the yolk) before it is manufactured at a loss of 30 per cent.

It will be fair to consider the 2 3-4 as the fair average, it being the result of extensive purchases made by one individual in our County, and is proper to use in the comparison. The weight of the average, after well washing and without cleansing is per fleece 2 3-4.

Of the mixed breed the following facts are furnished. Mr. R. C. Rogers of Ripley, Somerset Co. had a Buck of this breed about 6 years since. For 3 years the fleece averaged per ann. 7 lbs. At the time he took this buck, his flock yielded 2 1-2 lbs. on the average, and the average now is 4 lbs.

David Webster of Rome, had a buck of this breed in 1830. The fleece, after it was well washed, weighed 7 1-2 lbs. In 1833, after the fleeces were washed, the average weight of the same was 4 lbs.

Edmund Parker of Norridgwoc, had a buck of this breed in 1830—no weight of fleece. In 1831, 11 lambs were selected, which were sheared Aug. 4, 1831—weight of wool 21 lbs. 14 oz.

In 1832, at the usual time of shearing, and after they were well washed, an average fleece was taken and its weight was 5 lbs.

4 bucks were sent to Dover, Penobscot County. Several of the fleeces of the lambs, from this cross with the common sheep, after washing weighed 6 lbs. and a Saxon lamb 6 1-4.

Col. R. Green of Winslow, from 6 half blood lambs had 38 1-2 lbs.

Mr. Moses Tabar's largest fleece from this mixed Merino 6 lbs. From Wethers of the same cross from 4 to 5 lbs. It should be noticed here that the wool of this breed, when well washed, is fit for the manufacturer without cleansing.

The result of the preceding is, that the fair average of the Merino fleece is 2 3-4 lbs.—The fair weight of Bucks of the mixed breed is 7 lbs. The average may be about 6 lbs.

The average of fleeces from this mixed breed with the Merino & common sheep is from 4 to 5 lbs.

The public must decide how far the wool of the mixed breed exceeds in weight the wool of the Merino, and whether the *small difference* in value in favor of the *Merino wool* will make up the *great difference of weight* in favor of the *mixed breed.*

Mutton. The mutton from the Merino sheep is in no estimation. The lambs and wethers of the mixed breed afford the *best meat that has been in the market.*

Mr. Joseph Howland killed a Wether, the 4 quarters weighed 76 lbs. and in his opinion it was the best of mutton.

The subscriber killed a Wether, the 4 quarters weighed 60 lbs. The flesh was marbled with fat, and as well mixed as in a fat ox. I sold a hind quarter for 8 cents per lb. which was pronounced by the best judges who partook of it, the best they ever tasted—juicy and high flavored.

This article, already lengthy, would be too long if further details were furnished from communications on hand. It may however be stated from the experience of those who have the mixed, that the Ewes are *better mothers*, will keep in better order on coarse food in winter and in poorer pastures in summer. That they have a remarkable disposition to fatten, and to have this fat in the fleshy parts, and that the lambs are fat and well grown early in the season.

As the Committee have omitted to notice the qualities, that constitute a perfect sheep, and which notice would have been useful to the farmer in the choice of his flock—the subscriber, for the farmer's benefit, offer two extracts, one from a valuable English work, entitled "*The Complete System of Husbandry,*" by R. W. Dickinson, M. D. in 2 volumes, quarto. The other is taken from a communication made to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, entitled "*Hints for American Husbandmen,* &c."—The first of these gives a decided preference to the Dishley breed of sheep over all other long wooled sheep. There is a Table giving the comparative value of 16 different breeds of sheep. No. 1 is the Dishley—No. 16 is the Merino or Spanish, and the latter is the only breed in the list where there is no estimate made of it for mutton. A two year old Wether gave 8 lbs. of wool, and the four quarters weighed 100 lbs. The extract follows:

"The advantage of this Dishley breed consists in its producing a better profit to farmers, *in proportion to the quantity of food consumed,* than most others; in being *more perfectly formed,* and consequently *more disposed to fat quickly;* in containing *a much larger proportion of meat to the weight of bone;* in thriving well on such pastures as would not support other sorts of the same size; in being capable of being kept or fattened in larger proportion to the acre than other breeds of the same size of carcase; in the wool being more valuable, though less in quantity than the other combing wooled sheep, such as Lincoln and Teeswater; in being *ready for the butcher in the early part of Spring instead of the Autumn.* They usually have their lambs in proportion of 1-3 of the Ewes; to which may be added, they are *peaceable* feeders in summer, and *hearty* feeders without waste of food in winter."

An extract from the "Hints for Husbandmen," &c.—"There is no mistake more prevalent, and more egregious, than that which ascribes excellence to *great size.* Unless it be had *easily* and at comparatively small expense, large size does not more determine the extent of usefulness in the quadruped than in the man. Weight is not always ascertained by size—it is ascertained more by compactness and squareness in certain parts, with rotundity of the barrell, than by mere extension of the frame. If the hind quarters be *long, deep* and *wide,* the shoulders be *placed* well back—the *breast be ample*—the brisket be protruded—the back be broad—the *loins wide*—the *girth behind the fore legs and over the chine be large,* the animal must possess not merely *the frame which weighs most,* but the form which carries most weight in the valuable parts, and affording sufficient room for the action of the lungs; without which, health and thrift can be seldom found. Some animals have good forms, but are "shelly," as it is technically termed, conveying the idea of the absence of the due quantity of flesh. Some breeds produce too much fat in proportion to flesh; those which carry comparatively a large quantity of flesh "*marbled when ripe,*" with the propensity to become fat *at an early age,* and in the shortest time, are those best fitted for grazing purposes. The quantity and quality of the wool is a matter of serious importance, when the value of sheep is to be determined. I do not mean by quality, the fineness of the fibre alone, nor do I mean to confine the remark to sheep whose wool is of the finest sort. The filaments of combing wool should part readily—those of fine wool should be *soft and elastic,* as if it had been frizzled. The mere fineness of the fibre, or length of the staple, is not the only test of excellence: a diseased or half starved sheep produces fine wool, but not an elastic nor useful material. The sheep which produces the finest fleeces are not *necessarily* the best to form *a breeding flock.* If their constitutions be not good—if *their forms be bad,* the secretion of yolk, which is essential for the support of the fleece, must be small; the offspring, consequently, will be a degenerate race. Thus in selecting Merinos, regard should be given to their forms, even in those parts of the country where the demand for the carcase is so small as to make mutton of little value."

I believe it was in 1831 that Mr. Sanford Howard bought some Ewes, making his "selection for the carcase and not for the fleece. With the exception of one, they had very little Merino with them, and the fleeces did not weigh more on an average than 3 lbs." These Ewes were crossed with Col. Green's Dishley Buck the past season and with mine since. The result follows:

1	3 year old Ewe	1-2 blood from C. Green	5 1-2
1	2 do. Wether	1-2 do. C. V.	5
1	1 do. Ewe	3-4 do	4 1-2
1	1 do. Buck	do. do	4 1-2
1	2 do. Ewe	1-2 do	4 1-2
1	1 do. Wether	1-2 do	5 1-4
1	1 do. Buck	1-2 do	4 1-4
			33 1-2

or 4 lbs. 12 1-2 oz. to the fleece on the average.

The 3 year old 1-2 Dishley gave 18 3-4 of wool in three years. Mr. Roach's communication is a valuable article, and fixes the value of the South Down Sheep.

Yours, CH'S VAUGHAN.

For the Maine Farmer.

Color of Cattle.

MR. HOLMES:—In No. 5 of the 3d vol. of the Maine Farmer I noticed a piece on unfounded prejudices. As respects the color of our domestic animals, perhaps philosophically, the writer may be measurably right; though the color of the hair and skin of animals no doubt is indicative of other qualities, such as that a white ox will endure heat longer than a black one, other things being equal. But I should consider it very up hill business in me, to strive to combat fashion. Red, or brindle Cattle are now the fashion, or popular, and will of course be more enquired for, and bring a larger price. To strive to do this away, and under party colored, or any other color as saleable, is to my mind very much like saying to the Ladies, your Bonnets you now wear, as to figure and materials of which they are made, to be sure, are now all the fashion; but I advise you to go back and have them made similar to your Grandmothers. Few disregard fashion, nor will it ever be done away, while society are made up of what they now are. Still I admit that the shape and points of animals, are of more consequence than the color, but may not these be found as well among those in fashion, as among those at present out of fashion.

When this writer can by argument, cause the ladies to wear old fashioned bonnets, wholly now out of fashion, he will succeed in causing breeders of animals to breed old fashioned colored ones. There may be an animal come into my neighborhood so superior in all other points, though his color I do not like, as to cause me to wish to breed from it. If the writer meant no more than this, we are agreed; if he meant to do away all distinction as to color, I envy him not, as to the ground he has taken.

A CRITIC.

Just and Righteous.—A man to the east advertises that he will pay no debts of his wife's contracting, as she has *deprived* him of his bed and board, by locking him out of his house, and refusing to admit him! The wife in extenuation says, that she never refused to admit him when he was *sober,* which of late has never been the case. We commend her decision.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

Scraping Fruit Trees.

East Hartford, June 15th, 1835.

Mr. Thomas G. Fessenden,—*Dear Sir*—I have for the two last years *scraped* my Apple and Pear trees towards the *latter part of June or commencement of July*, and think from the experiment it is much the best season to scrape the ross from the body and large limbs of fruit trees, I have ever tried. I prefer to scrape them with a hoe soon after a rain, as they scrape much better when moist. It is well known that many apple trees bleed, turn black, and are much injured, when scraped in the spring season. I knew it was the rule with some farmers (if they had a tree in their orchards that was unthrifty, or was not good to bear) to peel off the whole bark from the body of the tree during the longest days in June, and that a new bark is soon restored at that season. If the trees are scraped abundantly, and some of the bark entirely torn off, they heal immediately and do not bleed. I cut several decayed limbs from one tree two years since, which healed over much better than when trimmed in the spring. I think the fruit on those trees scraped in the above manner much improved in size, as well as in the general appearance of the trees.

RELIEVING CATTLE CHOKED WITH APPLES, ROOTS, ETC.

I have for about ten years past, succeeded remarkably in relieving cattle when choked with apples, potatoes, &c., by the use of a stiff rope about 6 feet long and 1-4 inch in diameter with a wad of cotton batting placed on the end of the rope, covered with a strong rag, or piece of soft leather, and secured at the end by running a waxed-end through the wad and the rope to prevent the wad from getting off when down the neck of the animal.

The rope should be well greased before it is used, and melted larned down the neck of the animal; the rope should be twisted down the neck which will *follow the course of the windpipe* and force the potatoe or apple, &c. into the stomach without danger to the animal. I had one piece of old stiff rigging, which saved about ten head of cattle within a few miles of me. New tarred rope will answer; no farmer should do without one constantly by him. Respectfully, yours,

George Olmsted.

Farmer's Work.

Indian Corn.—As soon as the plants are three or four inches high, pass a plough, harrow, or what is better than either, a cultivator, twice between each row, going close to the corn, each time, cut up the weeds with a hoe, but draw no earth to the stems of the plants.

Some writers recommend a top dressing of ashes to corn, and we have known it practised to advantage. J. Spicer in Goodell's Genesee Farmer, statted that he mixed plaster of Paris with one half leached ashes they are leached for common family use, put it in a cart and shovelled and mixed it well. He then applied one gill to the hill, immediately after the first hoeing. He has tried the same quantity of clear plaster side by side twice, and found the mixtures to produce the greatest effects. Dr. Deane recommended the application of ashes, and observed that "some lay it on just before the first or second hoeing. It will have a better effect in preventing worms, if laid on before the corn is up. But it is commonly designed to answer chiefly as a top dressing; and for this purpose it would answer better near the third hoeing; for then the plants want the greatest degree of nourishment, as they begin to grow very rapidly. Two dressings with ashes to answer the two purposes would not be amiss. The Genesee Farmer says "when unleached ashes is applied it should be placed on the surface round each so as not to touch the plants, as it might otherwise injure them by its causticity."

New England Farmer.

Hardening of Lime under Water

by action of Carbonate of Potassa, &c.

By A. D. Bache, Prof. of Nat. Philos. &c. Univ. Pa.

The following experiments were made more than eighteen months since, and were suggested particularly at the time by the article of Professor Emmett on the solidification of raw gypsum in the air, by the action of alkali, potassa, and of certain of its salts. They commenced with an examination of the effect of certain salts of potassa and soda, and of caustic soda, on the hardening of carbonate of lime, and of common lime, in the air; and by a natural transition, to a more interesting subject, the effect of these, and of other materials, on the hardening of lime under water. Not having leisure to prosecute this subject, I am induced to publish the results already obtained, that by attracting the attention of some one who may be favorably situated for carrying out the course of experiment which they suggest, it may be carried forward to completion. The conclusions cannot fail to be of interest, both in a practical and theoretical point of view.

It is well known that certain impure limestones yield, when calcined, a lime which hardens under water, technically called hydraulic lime. Experimenters who have examined these limestones, with a view to determine the ingredient giving this hydraulic property, have not agreed in their conclusions; the essential ingredient has been in turn supposed to be silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and oxide of maganese. My friend, Col. Totten, informs me that Col. Troussant, in a recent work on mortars, attributes this power of conferring hydraulic properties, upon lime, in certain cases, to soda—an ingredient which, before his examination had not I believe been detected in any hydraulic limestones. The method of ascertaining the effect of the substances experimented upon, in causing lime to harden under water, was similar to that employed by Raucourt, and described in his work on mortars. The mixture having been made, and brought to a paste of a proper consistency, was plaed at the bottom of a glass vessel, and water poured gently upon it. A wire stem, terminated at one extremity by a wooden disk, was placed vertically upon the mixture in the vessel, and the weight ascertained which was required to pierce the mass; the hole thus made being filled up, by tamping the mixture with a blunt stick, it was allowed to remain exposed to the action of the water for any desired length of time, and then subjected again to a similar trial.

As almost all common lime is slightly hydraulic an examination of that to be used in the experiment was first made; having been slaked, and, when made into a thick paste, placed at the bottom of a wine glass, and water added, the test stem was applied, the mixture having set, bore 1 oz. troy upon the head of the stem; after an exposure of one day, the mass bore 1 1-2 oz.; and after two days, bore 3 1-4 oz.; it had been so far disturbed, that it would not resume its cohesion. This *common lime* was thus shown to *possess feeble hydraulic properties.* When mixed with sand and water, so as to form a tolerably rich mortar, the mass, after it had set, bore 5 1-4 oz. on the rod, and, after two days, 7 ounces, which was the maximum weight borne. In *its mixture with sand*, this lime formed a *mortar which was feebly hydraulic.*

Some of this lime was mixed with caustic hydrate of soda, which, however, had a portion of adhering carbonate. The proportion of soda added was not particularly attended to; it was, however, much less in weight than the lime. The mass became so soft, that when, after tamping in the bottom of the glass, water was added the test rod penetrated it freely. After one day, the mixture bore 4 oz. troy, upon the wooden disk at the top of the rod; after another day, 5 1-2 oz., which was the maximum. It recovered this strength twice, by the interval of a day between the times at which it was disturbed by the penetration of the rod. *Soda*, it then appears, renders lime, to a certain extent, capable of setting under water.

Lime being made into a paste, with soda and water, acquired considerable consistency in the air.

When lime was made into a thick paste, with a solution of carbonate of soda, and exposed to the air, it crumbled into dust; this being mixed again with water, assumed consistency at first, but subsequently crumbled.

Lime did not set in the air, when mixed with a solution of sulphate of soda; the incoherent mass was pulverized, and reset with water, which increased the cohesion, but not very materially. Under water, the paste of lime and sulphate of soda, four parts of lime by weight, and one of sulphate of soda, bore 9 oz.; but on the very next day lost its cohesion.

Carbonate of potassa, mixed with lime, in the proportion of six, by weight, of the salt, to two of lime, formed a mass which crumbled in the air; but, being reset with water, assumed considerable cohesion.

This same mixture had hydraulic properties; for 4 oz. of lime, 2 of carbonate of potassa, and 11 oz. of water, being mixed and placed under water, bore, after two days' exposure, 64 oz., or 5 1-2 lbs., which was all the weight was at hand. A mass of the same mixture, which had been exposed to the air, and was but slightly coherent, being placed under water became quite hard.

An attempt was made, by reducing the proportion of carbonate of potassa to about 12 per cent. to harden the lime in the air; but it did not succeed.

A curious effect was produced by *soda*, and by *potassa*, on *carbonate of lime*, reduced to powder and after mixture with alkali and water into a paste exposed to the air. The carbonate became, in one case, harder than the original material, and in another but little inferior to it in hardness; in the former case the experiment was made upon chalk, in the latter, upon Carrara marble. The marble had very nearly the appearance of the original material, and a cast taken from it would have had a very beautiful appearance, very different from the dull white plaster of Paris. Neither of these mixtures was hydraulic: and when a mass of chalk and soda, which had hardened in the air, was placed in water, it was completely disintegrated.

I had, at the time of making these experiments, a quantity of silica, which had been prepared by passing fluo-silicic acid into water, and which never having been heated, was still soluble, though of course, in a small degree; after repeated washings, it still restored the red color of alkanet, which had been rendered purple by a feeble alkaline action. This silica was mixed with lime and water, so as to form a paste, and being placed under water, would not bear the weight of the test rod; it was exposed for four days, and was softer at the end of the trial, than at beginning.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

From the New England Farmer.

Insects infesting Pear Trees.

Mr. Editor:—There may be seen at my store, part of the tap-root of a St. Michael pear tree, from which was taken a worm four inches in length, and about one and a half inches in circumference. This worm has made sad havoc with the root, by boring himself spirally round it, under the bark, making an excavation as large as a man's finger. The lower part of the root is completely decayed from this cause.

Whether this worm is peculiar to the St. Michael pear tree, and whether this is the cause of the decay of these trees for the last few years, are important questions which demand the serious consideration of botanists.

The worm taken from the root, very unfortunately, made his escape, but another of a smaller size was afterwards found in the same garden. It is preserved in alcohol, but very much reduced in size, being originally about three inches in length, and now about one and a half.

Thomas B. White.

Newburyport, May 4, 1835.

We have no recollection of having before seen, or heard or read of an insect of the above description. We apprehend that he is a nondescript, not having had the honor of obtaining the notice of the entomologist. We are glad to learn that one of the species is preserved in alcohol, and wish it might be submitted to the inspection of Dr T. W. Harris, Librarian of Harvard University, whose acquaintance with entomology might enable him to describe the enemy, and perscribe a remedy against his ravages.—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

Canada Plums.—The plum trees all over this section of the State and in the adjoining parts of Vermont present a most singular appearance. The fruit at this point of the season, unless injured in some way, should be about the size of a pea—perhaps not so large. But the fruit every where presents a most unnatural size, presenting rather the appearance of green lemons than anything else we can remember, swollen, wrinkled, and puffed up, some long, others round, and inch long and nearly as thick. They are of a bright green or yellow color, tinged with a beautiful scarlet on the outside, while they are completely empty within. This

fruit—the large red plum—in the natural course of vegetation is at this time, as we remarked, about the size of a pea; and those who have plum trees, as there are many on the Connecticut, are exceedingly puzzled to account for this state of things. We had a branch brought to this office from Cornish which really has a very curious and singular appearance. We are informed the trees have some ten years back suffered in the same way, but the cause is a mystery. Nothing like a worm is to be found in the swollen fruit.—*Clare. National Eagle.*

We have noticed the same appearance in this vicinity. Ed. M. F.

From the New England Farmer.

Culture of Corn.

Mr. Fessenden:—About two years since I gave you some account of two experiments in planting corn. The result of one went to show that our cornfields do not usually have a sufficient stock of plants; and the other, that nothing is gained by giving the hills a greater distance one way, than the other. On the latter point perhaps the practice of farmers in this vicinity is different from that of others. Here we see fields planted, with rows from two and a half feet distant, and hills from four to to six or seven feet distant in the row, thereby making the distance nearly, and in some instances more than double one way than it is the other. The origin or reason of this practice, I have never learned, but see no objection to it, except the additional labor necessary in cultivation. I believe it is moderately getting out of use. Respecting the first, that of stocking the ground, I have since made further experiments both in regard to distance between hills, and number of stalks in a hill, and if you think its details may be useful or interesting to your readers, it is at your service.

Corn is usually planted here in hills, and the general impression among farmers, I believe, is that without reference to the distance between hills, it is a matter of little consequence whether there be three or four stalks in a hill. Perhaps the majority prefer four stalks, yet some good farmers give the preference to three, and three are probably as many as our cornfields will usually average, if the missing hills are taken into account.

The ground selected for the experiment, was a light sandy loam, that had been in pasture perhaps thirty years. After ploughing and rolling, about twenty cart-buck loads to the acre, of coarse barnyard manure were spread on the furrows and harrowed in. Five parcels of ground, of three rows each, were laid out at the several distances, of 2 feet 6 inches, 2 feet 9 inches 3 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. 6 in., each parcel separated by an intermediate row, to prevent the necessity of resorting to an average on the outside rows, in calculating the product of the ground per acre. The distance between the hills in the row was, in all cases, equal to the distance between the rows of the same parcel; and in each parcel one row was to have three, one to have four, and the other to have five stalks in a hill. The rows, about twelve rods in length, rere laid out, and the hills marked off, at exact distances, with little trouble, by means of a simply constructed gage. The corn planted was an early twelve rowed kind, called the Golden Sioux. Six to eight kernels were put in a hill, and the stalks afterwards pulled out to the requisite number; in all cases leaving the best ones standing, whtch gave some advantage in the selection, to the hills of smallest number. The intermediate rows and those on either side had generally about four or five stalks in a hill, with hills at distances to correspond nearly with their neighbors. In the selection of soil, manuring and cultivation, all were supposed to have an equal chance The ground was kept level, and sowed with grass seed the last time of hoeing.

When harvested, the produce of each row was carefully weighed in the field, and noted down immediately, and seventy pounds of dry well ripened ears estimated to make a bushel of shelled corn.

The following table will show the order in which the rows were planted, and perhaps will exhibit the method pursued, and the result, better than can be done by description; and also afford opportunity to detect any error that may have been admitted in the estimates.

No.	Dis.	Ground to each hill.	Hills per acre.	Hills in row.
1	2 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 3 in.	6970	80
2	"	"	"	"
3	"	"	"	"
4	Intermediate or dividing row.			
5	2 ft. 9 in.	7 ft. 6 3-4 in.	5760	72
6	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"
8	Intermediate.			
9	3 ft.	9 ft.	4840	66
10	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"
12	Intermediate.			
13	3 ft. 3 in.	10 ft. 6 3-4 in.	4124	60
14	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"
16	Intermediate.			
17	3 ft. 6 in.	12 ft. 3 in.	3556	57
18	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"

	Stalks per hill.	Product of row.	Product of hill.	Shelled corn per acre.
1	3	41 lbs.	9 oz. 6 3-4 dms.	54 b. 44 p.
2	4	49 "	9 " 12 3-4 "	56 " 67 "
3	5	52 1-2	10 1-2	60 " 74 "
4	Intermediate.			
5	3	48 1-2	10 oz. 12 1-2 "	51 " 56 "
6	4	53	11 " 12 1-2 "	56 " 41 "
7	5	55	12 " 3 1-2 "	58 " 48 "
8	Intermediate.			
9	3	48	11 " 10 1-4 "	46 " 70 "
10	4	54 1-2	13 " 3 1-2 "	53 " 20 "
11	5	56	13 " 9 1-4 "	54 " 56 "
12	Intermediate.			
13	3	43	11 " 7 1-2 "	39 " 31 "
14	4	48 1-2	12 " 15 "	44 " 34 "
15	5	55	14 " 10 2-3 "	50 " 30 "
16	Intermediate.			
17	3	46	12 " 14 1-2 "	35 " 18 "
18	4	55	15 " 7 "	45 " 56 "
19	5	56	15 " 11 1-2 "	46 " 43 "

It will be seen in every case that the hills of three stalks, produced less than those of four, and those of four less than those of five. In this view it may be considered as five experiments all giving the same result, notwithstanding some of the hills occupied but about one half the quantity of ground usually given them in our field culture. The average of five rows one from each parcel is as follows, viz.

Three stalks in a hill, 46 bushels 14 lbs per acre.
Four stalks in a hill, 52 bushels 42 lbs " "
Five stalks in a hill, 54 bushels 20 lbs. " "

The difference of average between three and five stalks is 8 bushels 6 lbs. per acre.

It will be seen also, that in every instance but one, or eleven times in twelve, diminishing the distance between the hills increased the product of the ground. The average of each parcel is as follows, viz.

Three feet six inches between hills gave 44 bushels 14 lbs. per acre.
Three feet three inches, 44 bu. 57 lbs. per acre.
Three feet, 51 bu. 49 lbs. " "
Two feet nine inches, 55 bu. 45 lbs. " "
Two feet six inches, 57 bu. 36 lbs. " "

The difference of product between the average of hills at 2 feet 6 in. and that of hills at 3 feet 6 inches is 13 bushels 22 lbs. per acre.

Row No. 17 had the least number of stalks per acre and gave the smallest product, 33 bushels 18 lbs. The number of stalks in this row per acre (for there was one missing) was probably equal to the number usually standing in our fields and the product would be considered, in common seasons a fair crop for land and manure of like quantity and quality. Row No. 3 had the largest number of stalks per acre, and gave the largest product viz., 60 bushels 74 lbs. This difference appears to have been made by the difference in the number of stalks, as is evident from the fact that the produce of the other thirteen rows, varied from these, and from each other in different degrees, somewhat according to the number of stalks, and distance of hills, with one exception. No. 14 with hills (of four stalks) at 3 feet 3 inches distant gave 1 bushel 22 pounds less than No. 18 with hills (of four stalks) at 3 feet 6 inches distance. This exception to the general result is a case in point showing that the same crop is not always, and in all cases to be expected even from the same soil, season, and mode of culture; and gives evidence if such be wanted, that a single experiment should not be relied upon as fully establishing any rule or method of cultivation.

Row No. 17 gave a product equal to 22 bushels 56 pounds more per acre than Row No. 3, or a gain of about sixty per cent, apparently by increasing the number of plants per acre. Perhaps a part of the gain, however, is only appearance. Most likely a hill of five stalks would extend its roots in search of food somewhat farther than a hill with four or three stalks, and if so, among weaker neighbors, it would occupy more than its allotted portion of ground, while they would occupy less than theirs. If this be a cause of part of the difference, it may be difficult to tell how much deduction should be made, (though probably whatever is made should be from the 8 bushels 6 pounds difference of product between three and five stalks,) but having the facts before you, Mr. Editor, you, or your readers can guess as well as myself whether, after making a liberal allowance for this or any other supposable cause, there was not a large and substantial gain by increasing the number of stalks per acre.

That the gain would have been as great on all other soils, I am by no means prepared to say; indeed, on many, I am confident it would not. I apprehend it is only rich and good soils, well adapted to the growth of corn, that will bear thick planting, and even then very much depends on the kind of corn; that of larger growth must have more distance. Cold land, perhaps, will not bear the shade of thick planting, and poor light land most certainly will not bear the exhaustion. Thick planted corn also suffers soonest and severest by drought.

I have stated the case, perhaps with more minuteness than may be thought necessary, and shall leave it with you, Mr Editor, to strike out all or any part, as you shall think best.

During the past year much has been said in the Farmer, by way of objection to large corn cobs—a popular, objection, surely; but will you tell us, Mr Editor, why a large cob is not as good as a small one; or, what is about the same thing, why a long one is not as good as a short one, and whether we may not as well expect to raise beef without bones, as corn without cobs? I have supposed that the larger and longer the ears were the better, provided the corn was of good quality, and adapted to the seasons and soil; with these qualifications, far from having seen them too large, I have seldom thought them large enough, and should be very unwilling to assign them a limit. Indeed, I see not why the objections that can be made to large ears of corn, should not be made to large ears of rye or wheat, or to the large long frames of "Improved Short Horns." But I may be mistaken; I may misapprehend the subject. Yours respectfully,

William Clark, Jr.

Northampton, May, 1835.

The above article cannot fail to prove of great utility to the practical farmer, and we think that Mr Clark has rendered important services to the community of cultivators by making and publishing the results of the experiments detailed above.—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

Missionary Intelligence.

Our missionaries abroad are continually making seful aditions to geographical and scientifical knowledge. Their communications to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from time to time published in the Missionary Herald, seldom fail to contain much that is interesting, aside from the immediate subject of their labors. The journal of Mr Stone, in the last number, contains a very graphic description of Satara, one of the native states of Hindostan, and the surrounding scenery. He describes the country as fertile, and presenting a beautiful appearance to the eye. In February last, travelling from Ghauts to Sattara, within a distance of twenty miles he passed more than thirty villages, scattered along beneath groves of wide spreading trees. On either hand were ripe harvest fields, over which, men women, and children were placed, to keep away the birds. The natives are mostly farmers, as stout and athletic as the New England Farmer. Where the crops had been gathered, the husbandmen were ploughing up the fields for another sowing, the soil yielding three crops a year. Mr. Stone thus describes the manner of ploughing:

"There were two drivers to each team, one of whom sate on the yoke of the second pair, with his back forward and his face toward the plough, and drove the two forward yoke. The other driver sat on the yoke of the fourth pair, with his back forward

and drove the third and fourth pairs; and the hinder pair was governed by the person who held the plough. Why they act in this awkward position I cannot imagine. The ploughs consist of a great block of wood somewhat resembling a shoe with a pointed toe, and were without a coulter and share, with one handle and a long curved tongue. One yoke of oxen with a plough of the New England model would plough more ground in a day, than five yoke with their native ploughs. I saw six yoke of bullocks dragging a cart with massy stone wheels, whose weight, I should think, was greater than the whole burthen on the cart. Such is the disadvantage at which the natives of this country do their work. The only work which I observed as performed after the manner of New England farmers, was reaping with sickles. Grain is trod out by bullocks."—*Salem Landmark.*

Summary.

Expeditious Travelling to Russia.—A passenger who arrived at Havre in the packet ship Charlemagne, embarked the same day in the steam packet for Hamburg, which performs the passage in 50 hours, when they take the stage for Lubec, arrive there in 6 hours, and then embark in the "General Steam Navigation Co." Packet for St. Petersburg, where they may arrive on the fourth day—thus making the voyge from New-York to St. Petersburg in less than 25 days. *New-York Mercantile.*

Cost of horse-whipping a Clergyman.—Mr. Elias Ham was convicted at Salem, Mass. of cow-hiding Rev. Geo. B. Cheever of that town, on account of an article which was deemed disrespectful to Ham's employer and his distillery. The defendant pled guilty, and the jury gave $60 damages, with costs amounting to $80. Without intending to distrust the judgement of the jury, we should like to know how much discount they would allow on the cow-hiding of clergymen (or any other peaceful and respectable citizens) by the dozen.

Dr. Beecher has been acquitted of the charges of heresy, hypocricy, &c. preferred against him. On the main specification, the vote in his favor was 23 to 12; on the charge affecting his moral character, still greater.

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, of Salem, has been convicted of a libel on Deacon John Stone of that place in the publication of the far-famed article signed "Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery." Mr. Cheever has appealed to the Superior Court.

Gale on the St. Lawrence.—A severe gave occurred on the St. Lawrence on Saturday morning, 20th June. A number of vessels were driven ashore, among them the brig Anne, Capt. Keyes, who has arrived at Quebec, and reports a ship and brig ashore at St. Thomas, the former the Kingston, inward bound from Liverpool; that the Mars, Watt, for Workington was also wrecked, as well as the Diana, Cowan, for Dumfries; and that another vessel was seen in great distress, supposed to have gone ashore. Capt. Keyes heard of no lives being lost; but stated that during the 26 years he had been in the trade, he never experienced so violent a gale.

The damage occasioned to the shipping at Quebec, and the loss of timber at the Coves, was estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000. Many barns and other buildings were blown down. The gale was from the north-east, and cold. *N. Y. Journal.*

Death.—We find in the Pennsylvania Inquirer, an account of the death of a young lady of great respectability, residing in the north-west section of the city, who perished under the hands of a Thomsonian doctor. She was afflicted with a chronic disease of the spine, pronounced by eminent surgeons to be incurable. She was induced by the persuasions of a Thomsonian doctor to be subjected to their course of medicine, but the results were so alarming, that her friends withdrew her from further treatment. The confident promises of the doctor, however, induced her again to venture the trial; and in a few hours after, the family were requested to come to the infirmary and take away the lifeless body of their daughter.

Public Sale of Wool.—The public sale of Wool which took place yesterday at Quincy Hall, drew together a large number of manufacturers and dealers. There was less animation at this, than at the two former sales, and there was a falling off from former prices of 5 to 10c. per lb. Coarse foreign Wool sold at from 8 to 15c. being about equal to late previous sales. The whole quantity of Wool sold was rising 400,000 lbs. Another public sale will take place in the course of the present month. *Boston Cour. July 2.*

Death upon the Lowell Rail Road.—A young man named David Danforth was killed on the Lowell Rail Road on Tuesday afternoon last. He was standing on one of the cars as it was returning from Boston, and struck his head against a bridge over the road with such force that he was instantly killed.

Powder Mill Explosion.–The inhabitants of Lowell were considerably alarmed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by the sudden explosion of two of the buildings for the manufacture of gunpowder belonging to O. M. Whipple. The explosion commenced in one of the pulverizing mills, and from thence communicated to one of the mixing mills, both of which were destroyed. The loss is estimated from 2 to 3000 dollars.

Fortunately from the early hour at which the accident happened, no one was injured. The cause of the disaster has not, as yet, been satisfactorily accounted for, but is supposed to have been occasioned by the friction of the machinery.

A Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New-Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was reccommended to use strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterward to cover it with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again untill they shall disappear, after which heal the wound with common salve. Cautery and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.
N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Propagation of the Silk Worm.—Last year on the 4th of July, Charles Dyer, Esq. of Providence, had *four* silk worms. From these four and their progeny, he had *three* complete crops of cocoons. There are now feeding, at the cocoonery of the Valentine Company in this city, about *seven hundred thousand* worms, all the product of the 4 which Mr. Dyer had on the 4th of July, 1834.
Providence Journal.

Mrs. Hemans died at Dublin on the 16th ult. The event is thus announced by the correspondent of the Morning Herald:

I regret to add that the highly gifted and accomplished, the patient, meek, and long suffering Felicia Hemans, is no more. She died on Saturday night, and met her fate with all the calm resignation of a Christian; conscious that her spirit was winging its flight to another and a better world, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

The Bunker Hill Monument. The corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid by Lafayette ten years ago.—Within a few weeks the workmen have resumed their labor on the Monument, and are now going ahead in good earnest. It will be completed in about a year.

A Safety Boiler.—Mr. George R. Clarke, of Munroe county in this state, has obtained a patent for a new safety boiler, that will, we think, from seeing the model, be found to answer every purpose of safety. It is simply to surround the boiler with a strong casing of iron, leaving a space of 12 inches between the real boiler and the *fac simile.* From the casing conductors run, to carry off the steam in any direction should the boiler burst, which cannot but ensure safety to all in the boat in case of explosion. It is, in fact, a boiler within a boiler—the inner one containing the water and the outer one only as defensive. The model can be seen at Curtis's Park Row, and we invite all who are interested to see it. One of the advantages is that the improvement can be applied to steam-boilers in operation.
Evening Star.

A Ticklish Lodging Place.—When the workmen employed in the erection of a new building, in New York returned to their work yesterday morning, they found a woman who, from her dialect appeared to be a German, in a most singular as well as most dangerous situation. It appears that the previous evening, when in a state of extreme excitement from liquor, she entered the building, none of the floors of which had been laid, and walked up a plank to the joists of the first floor, then mounted three successive ladders to the attic story, and by stepping across on the joists, succeeded in reaching a chimney place intended for a garret bedroom, in which she laid herself down and went to sleep. When she waked up in the morning sobered, the dangerous situation in which she found herself, added to the effects of her late debauch, overcame her so powerfully with a nervous affection that she was unable to make any effort to descend; and when found by the workmen, they were obliged to lower her to the ground with a rope. Had she chanced to move but a few inches in her sleep, she would inevitably have tumbled from the garret to the cellar, and death would have been the consequence.—*New York Star.*

Geological.—James G. Percival and Charles U. Shepherd, Esqrs. of New-Haven, have been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, a Committee to make a geological survey of that State, under certain resolves of the last General Assembly making an appropriation for the purpose. They are to proceed on the work immediately.

The dying declaration of the Pirates.—The Catholic Sentinel contains the following declaration of innocence, said to have been written in Spanish by Capt. *Gibert*, and signed by his companions. The substance of it was delivered from the platform, a few minutes before their execution, by the Rev. Mr. *Curtin*, one of the Catholic clergymen in attendance:

"Americans! we, the undesigned, were reduced to this sad and ignominious fate by misfortune, not by guilt.—In this world, we have nothing to hope; but in the next, we confidently expect salvation from the benign mercy of our Redeemer. Then Americans, we declare to you with our dying breath that we are innocent; and we now aver so in the hearing of that God before whom we must in a few moments appear;—but our souls will not at that sacred tribunal, be charged with debasing the last act of our lives by the utterance of a falsehood. We speak the solemn truth;—we are not culpable—and we reiterate here, under the gallows, what we declared on our trial, '*that we die innocent men.*' May God forgive those who brought us to this fatal end, as we now freely do, and we leave the world in peace with all men. Farewell, Americans!

Pedro Gibert,
Angel Garcia,
Manuel Boyga,
Juan Montenegro,
Manuel Castillo."

A circular has been issued by the citizens of New Brunswick, N. J. relative to the damage occasioned by the late tornado. The amount of the injury is estimated at $61,000. One hundred and thirty dwelling houses were destroyed or injured, and a still larger number of workshops, storehouses and barns. A large portion of the sufferers are indigent and an appeal is made in their behalf to the public benevolence.

Appointments by the Governor & Council.—Asaph R. Nichols, of Augusta, Secretary of State, in place of Roscoe G. Greene, resigned.

Isaac S. Small, of Bangor, Surveyor General.

Albert Smith, of Portland, to visit the City of Quebec and other parts of the Canadas, in order to consult with the civil authorities and merchants thereof upon the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from the City of Quebec to some point on the Atlantic sea board—under Resolve of March 10, 1835—in place of John Anderson, resigned.

Joseph Howard, of Limerick, County Attorney for the County of York.

Marriages.

In Bangor, Mr. John Barker, Jr. to Miss Martha Hill; Augustus J. Brown, Esq. to Miss Sarah Hill.

In Hampden, Mr. James Swett to Miss Sarah Copeland.

In Waterborough, Mr. Euran Hobbs to Miss Sarah Benson of Biddeford.

Deaths.

In Brownfield, 28th ult. Eliza A. daughter of Zeakariah Gibson, aged 6 years and 3 months.

In Wiscasset, Col. Thomas McCrate, Collector of that Port.

In Durham, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Mr. William Gerrish, aged 35.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday June 29.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At Market, 370 Beef Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 2940 Sheep and Lambs, and 225 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were not supported, as will be perceived by our quotations, viz: three or four yoke at 40s 6d, and one ox at 41s, all of which were very fine; prime at 34 6 a 39; good 32 6 a 34 6; thin and ordinary at 27 9 a 30 9.

Working Oxen—Sales at 40, 60, 68, $70; and one fine yoke at $135.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $26, 24, 25, 28, 30, and 36.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots, including 1-5th old, were taken at 12s, 12s 9d, 13s 6d, and 15s, and a very few fine at 18s; Wethers at 19s 6d, 21s, and 23s 3d.

Swine—Nearly all those at market were small pigs, and were sold in a lot at about 7c; and a lot old, 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

Double Dasher Churn.

I, the subscriber of Greene, hereby give notice that I have lately invented a machine for churning, and as it met the approbation of the public generally, I was induced to take out Letters Patent for the same. I have therefore secured a right, and shall be prepared to vend by Counties, towns or individuals after the 25th day of the present month. I presume I could have procured a numerous catalogue of names to the following Certificate, but considered it unnecessary, as the machine will recommend itself upon examination.

Reference may be had of Joseph M. Richardson or the subscriber of Greene.

WILLIAM A. HERRICK.

Greene, June 20th, 1835.

We, the subscribers, having examined Mr. William A. Herrick's Double Dasher Churn, and seen it in operation, do hereby certify, that in our opinion it is the greatest improvement we have ever yet seen in churning. It is so constructed that a child five or six years of age can churn with the greatest ease. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public as a profitable churn.

William Haskell,	Jabez Pratt,
Nathaniel Harris,	Ezekiel Stetson,
Elijah Barrell,	John Adams,
Anslew Parker,	John Harris,
J. C. Harvey,	Silas Richardson,
Jacob Kimball	John Harris, 2d.
Lewis Beals,	

Greene, June 20th, 1835. 3w.

Fisk & Hinkley's

NEW PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

For sale by the subscriber at East Livermore, or the following agents—K. G. Robinson, Hallowell; William Wade, Augusta; F. F. Haines, East Livermore; Daniel Hobbs, Portland; John Miller, Warren; Kidder & Tarball, Boston; Col. Cobb, Gray; Moses Emery, Saco; Nathan Elden, Buxton; Reuben R. Dunn, Poland; Joseph Haskell, Monmouth; E. McLellan, Gardiner, and William Reed of Norway. Said machines are warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended.

JOB HASKELL.

June 4, 1835. 4m18

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South *R*eading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated

VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS,

to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. *A*re recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking, *F*aintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpation of the *H*eart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; *F*latulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2 Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the *B*lood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of *S*crofula, Salt *R*heum Leprosy, St. *A*nthony's Fre, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

☞ Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by DAVID GRIFFITH, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz:

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of June, A. D. 1835, *within and for the County of Kennebec.*

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaac Boothby, late of Leeds, in said County, deceased, having been presented by Stephen Boothby the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in in said County on the last Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, *Judge.*

Attest: Geo. Robinson, *Register.*

A true copy. Attest:

Geo. Robinson, *Register.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, July 1, 1835.

Barnard Adams	Charity King
Horatio G. Allen	Hebron Luce
Alex'r Belcher, Esq.	Mr. J. May
William Buswell	Emily Nelson
Hannah H. Berry	Sarah Nelson
Reubin Berry	Thos. S. Pullen
Lydia Cushing	Horace Parlin
Angus Chute	Charles Pinkham
Geo. H. Collins	Horatio Packard
Rhoda Follett	Jno. A. Pitts
Nathan Foster	J. Richards
Wadsworth Foster	Jotham Shaw
Lonzena Foster	Susan Sears
Jesse L. Fairbanks	Emily Stanley
Col. J. Fairbanks	Samuel B. Shaw
Capt. John Fairbanks	Richard Stewart
Betsy Freeman	Eliza Ann Smith
Rev. Samuel Fogg (2)	Eliza Williams
J. & J. Glidden	Samuel Wood
Luther S. Gibson	Elias Whiting (2)
Samuel Harvey	Charles A. Wallace
Myanda Hathaway	Sidney Woods
Thos. Hutchinson	Mr. Woodman, Wagon
Deborah M. Johnson (2)	Maker.
Dr. C. Knapp	Amos Woodward
Eliza M. Kimball	

GEO. W. STANLEY, *Post Master.*

Moses Adams,

Deputy Sheriff and Coroner,—Greene, Kennebec County, Maine.

Celebrated Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high ecomiums. Some of these are injurious,—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

☞ *Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN,* Gardiner, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me., do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL,
D. H. MIRICK.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman, Gardiner, Maine, *most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.*

CHARLES SAGER,
A. T. PERKINS,
J. D. GARDINER. } Gardiner.
SAMUEL HODGDON, Pittston.
BENJ. HODGES,
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE } Augusta.

—ALSO—

THE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in use. tf.

Notice.

The subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him for professional services, done previous to January 1835, to call and make payment immediately.

C. KNAPP.

Winthrop, July 8, 1835.

Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good hand from one to two months in haying season.

TRUXTON WOOD.

Palm Leaf

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Cash for Wool.

40,000 lbs. of Wool wanted,

for which a good price will be paid by

P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, May 29, 1835.

Wool! Wool!

Cash paid for Wool by

SIMEON HEARSEY,

No. 3, *Merchant's Row, Hallowell.*

June 9, 1835.

Wool---Cash.

JOSEPH G. MOODY will pay Cash and the highest market price for WOOL.

Augusta, Water Street, June 1, 1835. tf

Wanted Immediately,

A good MAN to work on a farm.

A. BELCHER.

Cast Iron Ploughs,

Of Hitchcock's and Stone's make, for sale by

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.

April 15, 1835.

Poetry.

The following pieces were sung in this town on the 4th of July, at the Moral Reform, Anti-Slavery and Temperance Societies celebration.

Where are the sons and daughters fair,
That sported in thy sun?
Where is thy wealth?—thy beauty where?
Oh, fallen Babylon!

Long did thy children, plung'd in lust,
The ways of wisdom shun;
But humbled now they lick the dust,
Oh, fallen Babylon!

No more the voice of song or bird,
Or harp with thrilling tone,
Beside thy flowery streams is heard,
Oh, fallen Babylon!

A wail is heard, when silent night
Ascends her ebon throne,
Where once *thou* sat'st in raiment bright,
Oh, fallen Babylon!

It was thy better spirit's shriek,
But now its voice is gone;
And thou in vain wilt mercy seek,
Oh, fallen Babylon!

When storms awake thy solitude,
The panther's yelling moan
Tells the lone spot where once thou stood,
Oh, fallen Babylon!

How long shall the banner of Freedom wave high
With its stars and its stripes unfurled to the sky,
While 'neath it are heard the groans and the prayer
Of the slave who is clanking his chains in despair?

How long shall our country—this home of the brave,
This land of the *free*—be the mart of the slave?
How long shall oppression, that 'soul-killing' sin—
Decide who are *her's*—by the hue of the skin?

How long shall the Christian be deaf to the cries,
'Of them who are drawn nigh to death,' & the sighs
Of the heart-broken parent—distracted and wild,
Who views the man-dealer march off with her child?

How long shall the vengeance of God be restrained,
When his creatures are sold, when their bodies are slain? [slave,
How long—oh! how long, shall the groans of the
Ascend unto God "who is mighty to save?"

Ah! God only knows—methinks though I see
Though the signs of the times, the slave's Jubilee!
Oppression must cease! A host have come on
To the help of the Lord—& the work shall be done!

Then on noble spirits—press on to the fall
Of giant oppression—th' accursed cabal!
On, on till America truly shall be
The home of the brave, the land of the *Free!*

Let *freedom, freedom to the slave,*
The watch-word of the Christian be,
Till earth, and air, and ocean wave,
Unite with freemen's jubilee.

'Tis time to break the galling chain
That fetters strongly Afric's band—
'Tis time to wipe the deadly stain
From freedom's pure and sacred land.

Shall we, who claim this priceless soil
As freemen's wealth, as freemen's mine,
Condemn to slavery, chains, and toil,
The child of Afric's sunny clime?

No! not while through each channel laves
The healthful tide of crimson blood—
Not while the gospel banner waves
O'er blooming field and roiling flood.

Tempeance Ode.

1st voice.—Temperance! tell the listening world
What thine advocates have done;
2d voice.—Hearken! now the tyrant's hurl'd
From his high despotic throne.

1st voice.—Temperance! shall it bear the sway,
Shine o'er earth in splendor bright?
2d voice.—Listen! for a brilliant day,
Drives away the gloomy night.

1st voice.—Temperance! will thy beams alone,
Gild the spot that gave thee birth?
2d voice.—Other climes its sway shall own;
See! it bursts o'er all the earth.

1st voice.—Temperance! are thy sons to fight
Like hosts of earth, to fix thy laws?
2d voice.—Oh no! thy truth and love unite
To achieve our holy cause.

1st voice.—Temperance! then I'll be thy child,
For I love thy sacred name,
2d voice.—Yes! thy voice and influence mild,
Can the wildest passion tame.

Together.—Temperance! we shall shout thy praise;
We no more will leave thy hand;
Joyful now our anthems raise
In every clime and every land.

WINTHROP

Silk Hat Establishment.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, *warranted.* They will make to order every *Shape, Size* and *Colour,* which is desired.

They also continue to keep as *usual* a large stock of FUR HATS of every description, *wholesale* and *retail.*

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

CARR & SHAW.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

☞ **SILK HATS** ☜

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at

J. HOOPER'S

Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

ALSO—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

ALSO—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing else where.

Augusta, April 20, 1835. 6m12

NEW GOODS.

Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co.

Have renewed their Stock of GOODS, and now offer a large addition to their former assortment—among which are Black, Russel Brown, Green, Dahlia, Blue & Black Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Light, Dark, and Printed CASSIMERES; Fine Black for Vests; Bemis' and other Sattinets; Black Silk Velvet, Satin, Dark and Light VESTINGS; Eight Bales of various qualities of SHEETING, including Exeter, Dover D. and H. Sheeting; Tickings; Irish Linens; Bales of Batting; More than 100 pieces of various qualities of plain, Twilled and French PRINTS; some splendid light, and rich dark Colors; Dark and light GINGHAMS; Merino, Sewing Silk, Sateen and low priced SHAWLS; Crape, Silk Muslin, Palmerine, Gros de Naples and low priced Dress Handkerchiefs; Mull and other Muslins; Laces and Quillings; Dark and White Kid, Black and White Silk GLOVES; together with a large catalogue of other Dry Goods.

ALSO,

60 hhds. of SALT; No. 1 & 2 MACKEREL, Boston inspection, in 1-2 and 1-4 bbls.; 50 Quintals COD FISH; 1-4 bbls. Tongues and Sounds; SUGARS; TEAS; COFFEE; Spices; Raisins, &c. &c. ALSO,

Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,

which purchasers are very respectfully invited to examine.

Winthrop, May 27, 1835.

Summer Goods for Men & Boys,

Such as Plain and Twilled Stormonts; Hamilton Stripes; Rowen Cassimere; Union Drill; Champion Cord, &c. &c. Also PONGEES of different qualities; Entry and Chaise Mats.

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, June 1, 1835.

Wing & Deering.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, STOCK, LASTS AND FINDING,

HAVE recently received from Boston and some of the best manufacturing establishments in the N. E. States, a large and well selected stock of gents, ladies, boys, Misses and children's boots, shoes and pumps, some of which will be named here:

Gents fine calfskin, goatskin, horseskin, cordevan boots; do calfskin, neatsleather, shaving, buckskin and cowhide Shoes of all kinds; gents fine kid Pumps of most all descriptions; do do horseskin do; sailors neatsleather do. a good strong article.

Ladies French Slippers of various colors; do English kid do; do imitation French Morocco Slippers; do do do Kid do and kid walking Slippers; Ladies Russia Ties, a new and splendid article; do spring heel kid slippers of different kinds; do heel do do; do sp'g heel cloth slippers; do R. Round kid do; do do do cloth do; do wide straped calfskin, neatsleather; Morocco, and Kid Shoes; do leather slippers of different kinds; Misses kid and cloth shoes of various kinds and forms; do leather do of various kinds and forms; boys thin Shoes; do thick do; do do pumps; childrens leather bootees and ancleties; do morocco do do do; do do and leather pumps.

STOCK & FINDINGS.

Morocco Skins; Kid do; Curried Goat do: white linen do; yellow do; blue do; a lot of heavy Sole Leather; No. 10 green hemp thread; C 1 coarse do do; No. 3 half bleached do; 12 do do do; find stitching do half bleached and yellow; Blackball, Nails, Calloons, Cord, Braids &c. &c.

TOOLS & LASTS.

Woodward colts, Green's do; Pegeutters, Pincers, Hammers, Jiggers, Shoulder sticks, Randfiles, Rasps, Punches, shoulder irons, Beads, Boot keys, shoe knippers, do knives, Heminway's awls, sandstones, stams, fore part irons.

Mens R. and L. block and low lasts; do Stogee do; Ladies do of all kinds; boys thin shoe lasts; Misses and childrens of different forms; boottrees with from one to five feet, &c. &c.

ALSO—Gents. Ladies and Misses India Rubbers of an excellent quality.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale or retail at reasonable prices for cash or good paper.

Augusta, May 20, 1835.

Notice.

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the *last call of this kind* they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON,

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

Samuel P. Benson,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Hard Ware Store.

THOMAS B. BROOKS, corner of Winthrop and Front Streets, HALLOWELL—Keeps constantly for sale a large and extensive assortment of all descriptions of *Hard Ware Goods, Saddlery and Cutlery,* which being principally imported by him, will be sold at low and reasonable prices, either at wholesale or retail.

ALSO—Cut Nails, Spikes and Brads—Window Glass of common and extra sizes—Sheet Lead and Sheet Zinc, a cheap and excellent article for roofs—Iron Hollow Ware—Brass Kettles and Fire Setts—Mill and cross cut Saws—Joiners' Tools—House and Furniture Trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO—75 tons Iron and Steel, making a complete assortment of all kinds usually wanted in this market.

May, 1835. 2mtn24.

Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has for sale 3000 Mulberry Trees, from two to four years old.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON.

Winthrop May 4, 2835.